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TERMINAL (ENTER 1, 2, 3, OR ?):2

***** Welcome to STN International *****

NEWS	1		Web Page for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
NEWS	2	OCT 02	CA/Capius enhanced with pre-1907 records from Chemisches Zentralblatt
NEWS	3	OCT 19	BEILSTEIN updated with new compounds
NEWS	4	NOV 15	Derwent Indian patent publication number format enhanced
NEWS	5	NOV 19	WPIX enhanced with XML display format
NEWS	6	NOV 30	ICSD reloaded with enhancements
NEWS	7	DEC 04	LINPADOCDB now available on STN
NEWS	8	DEC 14	BEILSTEIN pricing structure to change
NEWS	9	DEC 17	USPATOLD added to additional database clusters
NEWS	10	DEC 17	IMSDRUGCONF removed from database clusters and STN
NEWS	11	DEC 17	DGENE now includes more than 10 million sequences
NEWS	12	DEC 17	TOXCENTER enhanced with 2008 MeSH vocabulary in MEDLINE segment
NEWS	13	DEC 17	MEDLINE and LMEDLINE updated with 2008 MeSH vocabulary
NEWS	14	DEC 17	CA/Capius enhanced with new custom IPC display formats
NEWS	15	DEC 17	STN Viewer enhanced with full-text patent content from USPATOLD
NEWS	16	JAN 02	STN pricing information for 2008 now available
NEWS	17	JAN 16	CAS patent coverage enhanced to include exemplified prophetic substances
NEWS	18	JAN 28	USPATFULL, USPAT2, and USPATOLD enhanced with new custom IPC display formats
NEWS	19	JAN 28	MARPAT searching enhanced
NEWS	20	JAN 28	USGENE now provides USPTO sequence data within 3 days of publication
NEWS	21	JAN 28	TOXCENTER enhanced with reloaded MEDLINE segment
NEWS	22	JAN 28	MEDLINE and LMEDLINE reloaded with enhancements
NEWS	23	FEB 08	STN Express, Version 8.3, now available
NEWS	24	FEB 20	PCI now available as a replacement to DPCI
NEWS	25	FEB 25	IFIREF reloaded with enhancements
NEWS	26	FEB 25	IMSPRODUCT reloaded with enhancements
NEWS	27	FEB 29	WPINDEX/WPIDS/WPIX enhanced with ECLA and current U.S. National Patent Classification

NEWS EXPRESS FEBRUARY 08 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V8.3,
AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 20 FEBRUARY 2008

NEWS HOURS STN Operating Hours Plus Help Desk Availability
NEWS LOGIN Welcome Banner and News Items
NEWS IPC8 For general information regarding STN implementation of IPC 8

Enter NEWS followed by the item number or name to see news on that specific topic.

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***** STN Columbus *****

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 20:49:26 ON 30 MAR 2008

=> index bioscience

FILE 'DRUGMONOG' ACCESS NOT AUTHORIZED

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

SINCE FILE TOTAL

ENTRY SESSION

FULL ESTIMATED COST

0.21 0.21

INDEX 'ADISCTI, ADISINSIGHT, ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, ANTE, AQUALINE, AQUASCI, BIOENG, BIOSIS, BIOTECHABS, BIOTECHDS, BIOTECHNO, CABA, CAPLUS, CEABA-VTB, CIN, CONFSCI, CROPB, CROPU, DDFB, DDFU, DGENE, DISSABS, DRUGB, DRUGMONOG2, DRUGU, EMBAL, EMBASE, ...' ENTERED AT 20:49:48 ON 30 MAR 2008

69 FILES IN THE FILE LIST IN STNINDEX

Enter SET DETAIL ON to see search term postings or to view search error messages that display as 0* with SET DETAIL OFF.

=> s anaerobic(p)degrad? and humic(p)acid? and electron(p)accept? and halogen?

0* FILE ADISNEWS
0* FILE ANTE
0* FILE AQUALINE
0* FILE BIOENG
0* FILE BIOTECHABS
0* FILE BIOTECHDS
0* FILE BIOTECHNO

13 FILES SEARCHED...

1 FILE CAPLUS
0* FILE CEABA-VTB
0* FILE CIN

23 FILES SEARCHED...

1 FILE DISSABS
0* FILE ESBIODASE
0* FILE FOMAD
0* FILE FOREGE
0* FILE FROSTI
0* FILE FSTA
2 FILE IFIPAT
0* FILE KOSMET
0* FILE NTIS

44 FILES SEARCHED...

0* FILE NUTRACEUT
0* FILE PASCAL
0* FILE PHARMAML

60 FILES SEARCHED...

8 FILE USPATFULL
1 FILE USPAT2
0* FILE WATER
1 FILE WPIDS
1 FILE WPINDEX

7 FILES HAVE ONE OR MORE ANSWERS, 69 FILES SEARCHED IN STNINDEX

L1 QUE ANAEROBIC(P) DEGRAD? AND HUMIC(P) ACID? AND ELECTRON(P) ACCEPT? AND HA

LOGEN?

=> file caplus dissabs ifipat uspatfull uspat2
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

SINCE FILE	TOTAL
ENTRY	SESSION
3.25	3.46

FULL ESTIMATED COST

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 20:52:53 ON 30 MAR 2008
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.
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FILE 'DISSABS' ENTERED AT 20:52:53 ON 30 MAR 2008
COPYRIGHT (C) 2008 ProQuest Information and Learning Company; All Rights Reserved.

FILE 'IFIPAT' ENTERED AT 20:52:53 ON 30 MAR 2008
COPYRIGHT (C) 2008 IFI CLAIMS(R) Patent Services (IFI)

FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 20:52:53 ON 30 MAR 2008
CA INDEXING COPYRIGHT (C) 2008 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

FILE 'USPAT2' ENTERED AT 20:52:53 ON 30 MAR 2008
CA INDEXING COPYRIGHT (C) 2008 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

=> s l1
L2 13 L1

=> rem dup l2
DUP IS NOT VALID HERE
The DELETE command is used to remove various items stored by the system.

To delete a saved query, saved answer set, saved L-number list, SDI request, batch request, mailing list, or user-defined cluster, format, or search field, enter the name. The name may include ? for left, right, or simultaneous left and right truncation.

Examples:

DELETE BIO?/Q	- delete query names starting with BIO
DELETE ?DRUG/A	- delete answer set names ending with DRUG
DELETE ?ELEC?/L	- delete L-number lists containing ELEC
DELETE ANTICOAG/S	- delete SDI request
DELETE ENZYME/B	- delete batch request
DELETE .MYCLUSTER	- delete user-defined cluster
DELETE .MYFORMAT	- delete user-defined display format
DELETE .MYFIELD	- delete user-defined search field
DELETE NAMELIST MYLIST	- delete mailing list

To delete an ordered document or an offline print, enter its number.

Examples:

DELETE P123001C	- delete print request
DELETE D134002C	- delete document order request

To delete an individual L-number or range of L-numbers, enter the L-number or L-number range. You may also enter DELETE LAST followed by a number, n, to delete the last n L-numbers. RENUMBER or NORENUMBER may also be explicitly specified to override the value of SET RENUMBER.

Examples:

```
DELETE L21           - delete a single L-number
DELETE L3-L6         - delete a range of L-numbers
DELETE LAST 4        - delete the last 4 L-numbers
DELETE L33-          - delete L33 and any higher L-number
DELETE -L55          - delete L55 and any lower L-number
DELETE L2-L6 RENUMBER - delete a range of L-numbers and
                      renumber remaining L-numbers
DELETE RENUMBER      - renumber L-numbers after deletion of
                      intermediate L-numbers
```

Entire sets of saved items, SDI requests, batch requests, user-defined items, or E-numbers can be deleted.

Examples:

```
DELETE SAVED/Q - delete all saved queries
DELETE SAVED/A - delete all saved answer sets
DELETE SAVED/L - delete all saved L-number lists
DELETE SAVED   - delete all saved queries, answer sets,
                and L-number lists
DELETE SAVED/S - delete all SDI requests
DELETE SAVED/B - delete all batch requests
DELETE CLUSTER - delete all user-defined clusters
DELETE FORMAT  - delete all user-defined display formats
DELETE FIELD   - delete all user-defined search fields
DELETE SELECT  - delete all E-numbers
DELETE HISTORY - delete all L-numbers and restart the
                session at L1
```

To delete an entire multifile SDI request, enter DELETE and the name of the request. To delete a component from the multifile SDI, enter DELETE and the name of the component.

```
=> dup rem l1
L1 IS NOT VALID HERE
This L-number was created by another command that cannot be used with
the DUPLICATE command. Enter DISPLAY HISTORY at an arrow prompt (=)
to see all L-numbers defined in this session.
```

```
=> rem dup l2
DUP IS NOT VALID HERE
The DELETE command is used to remove various items stored by the
system.
```

To delete a saved query, saved answer set, saved L-number list, SDI request, batch request, mailing list, or user-defined cluster, format, or search field, enter the name. The name may include ? for left, right, or simultaneous left and right truncation.

Examples:

```
DELETE BIO?/Q      - delete query names starting with BIO
DELETE ?DRUG/A     - delete answer set names ending with DRUG
DELETE ?ELEC?/L    - delete L-number lists containing ELEC
DELETE ANTICOAG/S  - delete SDI request
DELETE ENZYME/B    - delete batch request
DELETE .MYCLUSTER  - delete user-defined cluster
DELETE .MYFORMAT   - delete user-defined display format
DELETE .MYFIELD    - delete user-defined search field
```

DELETE NAMELIST MYLIST - delete mailing list

To delete an ordered document or an offline print, enter its number.

Examples:

```
DELETE P123001C    - delete print request
DELETE D134002C    - delete document order request
```

To delete an individual L-number or range of L-numbers, enter the L-number or L-number range. You may also enter DELETE LAST followed by a number, n, to delete the last n L-numbers. RENUMBER or NORENUMBER may also be explicitly specified to override the value of SET RENUMBER.

Examples:

```
DELETE L21         - delete a single L-number
DELETE L3-L6       - delete a range of L-numbers
DELETE LAST 4      - delete the last 4 L-numbers
DELETE L33-        - delete L33 and any higher L-number
DELETE -L55        - delete L55 and any lower L-number
DELETE L2-L6 RENUMBER - delete a range of L-numbers and
                    renumber remaining L-numbers
DELETE RENUMBER    - renumber L-numbers after deletion of
                    intermediate L-numbers
```

Entire sets of saved items, SDI requests, batch requests, user-defined items, or E-numbers can be deleted.

Examples:

```
DELETE SAVED/Q - delete all saved queries
DELETE SAVED/A - delete all saved answer sets
DELETE SAVED/L - delete all saved L-number lists
DELETE SAVED   - delete all saved queries, answer sets,
                and L-number lists
DELETE SAVED/S - delete all SDI requests
DELETE SAVED/B - delete all batch requests
DELETE CLUSTER - delete all user-defined clusters
DELETE FORMAT  - delete all user-defined display formats
DELETE FIELD   - delete all user-defined search fields
DELETE SELECT  - delete all E-numbers
DELETE HISTORY - delete all L-numbers and restart the
                session at L1
```

To delete an entire multifile SDI request, enter DELETE and the name of the request. To delete a component from the multifile SDI, enter DELETE and the name of the component.

=> dup rem l1

L1 IS NOT VALID HERE

This L-number was created by another command that cannot be used with the DUPLICATE command. Enter DISPLAY HISTORY at an arrow prompt (=>) to see all L-numbers defined in this session.

=> rem dup l1

DUP IS NOT VALID HERE

The DELETE command is used to remove various items stored by the system.

To delete a saved query, saved answer set, saved L-number list, SDI request, batch request, mailing list, or user-defined cluster, format, or search field, enter the name. The name may include ? for left, right, or simultaneous left and right truncation.

Examples:

```
DELETE BIO?/Q      - delete query names starting with BIO
DELETE ?DRUG/A     - delete answer set names ending with DRUG
DELETE ?ELEC?/L    - delete L-number lists containing ELEC
DELETE ANTICOAG/S  - delete SDI request
DELETE ENZYME/B    - delete batch request
DELETE .MYCLUSTER  - delete user-defined cluster
DELETE .MYFORMAT   - delete user-defined display format
DELETE .MYFIELD    - delete user-defined search field
DELETE NAMELIST MYLIST - delete mailing list
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To delete an ordered document or an offline print, enter its number.

Examples:

```
DELETE P123001C    - delete print request
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To delete an individual L-number or range of L-numbers, enter the L-number or L-number range. You may also enter DELETE LAST followed by a number, n, to delete the last n L-numbers. RENUMBER or NORENUMBER may also be explicitly specified to override the value of SET RENUMBER.

Examples:

```
DELETE L21         - delete a single L-number
DELETE L3-L6       - delete a range of L-numbers
DELETE LAST 4      - delete the last 4 L-numbers
DELETE L33-        - delete L33 and any higher L-number
DELETE -L55        - delete L55 and any lower L-number
DELETE L2-L6 RENUMBER - delete a range of L-numbers and
                    renumber remaining L-numbers
DELETE RENUMBER    - renumber L-numbers after deletion of
                    intermediate L-numbers
```

Entire sets of saved items, SDI requests, batch requests, user-defined items, or E-numbers can be deleted.

Examples:

```
DELETE SAVED/Q     - delete all saved queries
DELETE SAVED/A     - delete all saved answer sets
DELETE SAVED/L     - delete all saved L-number lists
DELETE SAVED       - delete all saved queries, answer sets,
                    and L-number lists
DELETE SAVED/S     - delete all SDI requests
DELETE SAVED/B     - delete all batch requests
DELETE CLUSTER     - delete all user-defined clusters
DELETE FORMAT      - delete all user-defined display formats
DELETE FIELD       - delete all user-defined search fields
DELETE SELECT      - delete all E-numbers
DELETE HISTORY     - delete all L-numbers and restart the
                    session at L1
```

To delete an entire multifile SDI request, enter DELETE and the name of the request. To delete a component from the multifile SDI, enter DELETE and the name of the component.

=> dup rem l2

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L2

L3 9 DUP REM L2 (4 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d l3 1-9

L3 ANSWER 1 OF 9 IFIPAT COPYRIGHT 2008 IFI on STN DUPLICATE 1
AN 11217300 IFIPAT;IFIUDB;IFICDB
TI ANAEROBIC BIOLOGICAL DEGRADATION OF HYDROCARBONS
IN Ballerstedt Hendrik (NL); Gerritse Jan (NL); Langenhoff Alette Anna Maria (NL); Rijnaarts Hubertus Henricus Martinus (NL)
PA Unassigned Or Assigned To Individual (68000)
PPA Nederlandse Organisatie Voor Toegepast Natuurwetenschappelijk Onderzoek Tno NL (Probable)
PI US 2006166348 A1 20060727
AI US 2003-527409 20030912
WO 2003-NL632 20030912
20051227 PCT 371 date
20051227 PCT 102(e) date
PRAI NL 2002-1021458 20020913
FI US 2006166348 20060727
DT Utility; Patent Application - First Publication
FS CHEMICAL APPLICATION
ED Entered STN: 27 Jul 2006
Last Updated on STN: 27 Jul 2006
CLMN 10

L3 ANSWER 2 OF 9 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2005:295238 USPATFULL
TI Plant-fiber containing composition for anaerobic bioremediation
IN Hince, Eric Christian, Campbell Hall, NY, UNITED STATES
Singer, Jennifer Ann, Goshen, NY, UNITED STATES
PA Geovation Technologies, Inc., Florida, NY, UNITED STATES (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6967099 B1 20051122
AI US 1999-440340 19991115 (9)
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
LN.CNT 1222
INCL INCLM: 435/262.500
INCLS: 435/243.000; 435/264.000
NCL NCLM: 435/262.500
NCLS: 435/243.000; 435/264.000
IC [7]
ICM B09B003-00
ICS C12N001-00; D06M016-00
IPCI B09B0003-00 [ICM,7]; C12N0001-00 [ICS,7]; D06M0016-00 [ICS,7]
IPCR B09C0001-10 [I,C*]; B09C0001-10 [I,A]; C02F0001-68 [N,C*]; C02F0001-68 [N,A]; C02F0003-34 [I,C*]; C02F0003-34 [I,A]; C12N0001-20 [I,C*]; C12N0001-20 [I,A]; C12N0011-00 [I,C*]; C12N0011-12 [I,A]; C12P0001-04 [I,C*]; C12P0001-04 [I,A]
EXF 435/262.5; 435/822; 435/243; 435/264; 424/93.1; 424/94.1
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L3 ANSWER 3 OF 9 IFIPAT COPYRIGHT 2008 IFI on STN DUPLICATE 2
AN 04027638 IFIPAT;IFIUDB;IFICDB
TI MICROBIAL ENZYME-ENHANCED ORGANIC-INORGANIC SOLID-CHEMICAL COMPOSITION

AND METHODS FOR ANAEROBIC BIOREMEDIATION; PROVIDES RAPID AND
COST-EFFECTIVE ANAEROBIC BIOREMEDIATION OF HALOGENATED SOLVENTS

IN Hince Eric Christian
PA Geovation Technologies Inc (61973)
PI US 6699707 B1 20040302 (CITED IN 001 LATER PATENTS)
AI US 2000-690395 20001017
RLI US 1999-441484 19990916 CONTINUATION-IN-PART 6423531
FI US 6699707 20040302
US 6423531
DT Utility; Granted Patent - Utility, no Pre-Grant Publication
FS CHEMICAL
GRANTED
OS CA 140:176343
ED Entered STN: 11 Mar 2004
Last Updated on STN: 4 Oct 2004
CLMN 27
GI 3 Drawing Sheet(s), 3 Figure(s).
FIG. 1 illustrates the effectiveness of several different embodiments of the disclosed chemical composition of the present invention with respect to control of redox conditions (Eh).
FIG. 2 shows the effect of several different embodiments of the disclosed chemical composition of the present invention on DDT biodegradation rates.
FIG. 3 shows the effect of several different embodiments of the disclosed chemical composition on toxaphene biodegradation rates.

L3 ANSWER 4 OF 9 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:240326 USPATFULL
TI Solid-chemical composition for biodegradation comprising plant fiber-containing material and enzymes
IN Hince, Eric Christian, Campbell Hall, NY, United States
PA Geovation Technologies, Inc., Florida, NY, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6617150 B1 20030909
AI US 2000-690419 20001017 (9)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-440340, filed on 15 Nov 1999
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
LN.CNT 1173
INCL INCLM: 435/262.500
INCLS: 435/183.000; 435/252.100; 435/822.000
NCL NCLM: 435/262.500
NCLS: 435/183.000; 435/252.100; 435/822.000
IC [7]
ICM C12N001-09
ICS C12N001-20; B09B003-00
IPCI C12N0001-09 [ICM,7]; C12N0001-20 [ICS,7]; B09B0003-00 [ICS,7]
IPCR B09C0001-10 [I,C*]; B09C0001-10 [I,A]; C02F0001-68 [N,C*]; C02F0001-68 [N,A]; C02F0003-34 [I,C*]; C02F0003-34 [I,A]; C12N0001-20 [I,C*]; C12N0001-20 [I,A]; C12N0011-00 [I,C*]; C12N0011-12 [I,A]; C12P0001-04 [I,C*]; C12P0001-04 [I,A]
EXF 435/262.5; 435/183; 435/252.1; 435/822; 424/93.1
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L3 ANSWER 5 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 3
AN 2002:609922 CAPLUS
DN 137:158474
TI Advanced inorganic solid-chemical composition and methods for anaerobic bioremediation
IN Hince, Eric Christian
PA Geovation Technologies, Inc., USA
SO U.S., 13 pp.

CODEN: USXXAM
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 6432693	B1	20020813	US 1999-439698	19991115
PRAI US	1999-439698		19991115		

RE.CNT 22 THERE ARE 22 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 6 OF 9 USPATFULL on STN DUPLICATE 4
AN 2002:171948 USPATFULL
TI SLOW-RELEASE SOLID-CHEMICAL COMPOSITION AND METHOD FOR ANAEROBIC
BIOREMEDIATION
IN Hince, Eric Christian, Campbell Hall, NY, UNITED STATES
PI US 2002090697 A1 20020711
US 6620611 B2 20030916
AI US 2001-755473 A1 20010106 (9)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 1457
INCL INCLM: 435/187.000
INCLS: 435/183.000
NCL NCLM: 435/262.500; 435/187.000
NCLS: 210/600.000; 210/610.000; 435/176.000; 435/178.000; 435/179.000;
435/187.000; 435/243.000; 435/252.500; 435/252.700; 435/253.300;
435/254.220; 435/254.300; 435/183.000
IC [7]
ICM C12N009-00
ICS C12N009-98
IPCI C12N0009-00 [ICM,7]; C12N0009-98 [ICS,7]
IPCI-2 B09B0003-00 [ICM,7]; C02F0003-00 [ICS,7]; C12N0009-98 [ICS,7];
C12N0011-10 [ICS,7]; C12N0011-12 [ICS,7]; C12N0011-00 [ICS,7,C*]
IPCR B09C0001-00 [I,C*]; B09C0001-00 [I,A]; B09C0001-10 [I,C*];
B09C0001-10 [I,A]; C02F0003-34 [I,C*]; C02F0003-34 [I,A];
C12N0009-98 [I,C*]; C12N0009-98 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L3 ANSWER 7 OF 9 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2002:181553 USPATFULL
TI Advanced organic-inorganic solid-chemical composition and methods for
anaerobic bioremediation
IN Hince, Eric Christian, Campbell Hall, NY, United States
Singer, Jennifer Ann, Goshen, NY, United States
PA Geovation Technologies, Inc., Florida, NY, United States (U.S.
corporation)
PI US 6423531 B1 20020723
AI US 1999-441484 19991117 (9)
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
LN.CNT 1510
INCL INCLM: 435/262.000
INCLS: 435/262.500; 423/DIG.017; 588/249.000; 588/901.000; 210/610.000;
210/611.000
NCL NCLM: 435/262.000
NCLS: 210/610.000; 210/611.000; 423/DIG.017; 435/262.500; 588/249.000;
588/901.000
IC [7]
ICM B09B003-00
IPCI B09B0003-00 [ICM,7]
IPCR B09C0001-00 [I,C*]; B09C0001-08 [I,A]; B09C0001-10 [I,C*];

B09C0001-10 [I,A]
 EXF 435/262; 435/262.5; 423/DIG.17; 588/249; 588/901; 071/6; 210/610;
 210/611
 CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L3 ANSWER 8 OF 9 USPATFULL on STN
 AN 2002:136808 USPATFULL
 TI Method for the enhanced anaerobic bioremediation of contaminants in
 aqueous sediments and other difficult environments
 IN Hince, Eric Christian, Campbell Hall, NY, United States
 PA Geovation Consultants Inc., Florida, NY, United States (U.S.
 corporation)
 PI US 6403364 B1 20020611
 AI US 2000-493827 20000128 (9)
 DT Utility
 FS GRANTED
 LN.CNT 1160
 INCL INCLM: 435/262.500
 INCLS: 435/262.000; 210/610.000; 210/747.000
 NCL NCLM: 435/262.500
 NCLS: 210/610.000; 210/747.000; 435/262.000
 IC [7]
 ICM C12S013-00
 IPCI C12S0013-00 [ICM,7]
 IPCR B09C0001-10 [I,C*]; B09C0001-10 [I,A]; C12S0009-00 [I,C*];
 C12S0009-00 [I,A]
 EXF 435/262; 435/262.5; 435/179; 435/264; 071/8-11; 071/64.11; 210/610;
 210/611; 210/747; 252/184; 424/468-470; 502/404; 502/518; 504/117
 CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L3 ANSWER 9 OF 9 DISSABS COPYRIGHT (C) 2008 ProQuest Information and
 Learning Company; All Rights Reserved on STN
 AN 92:28906 DISSABS Order Number: AAR9233920
 TI REDUCTIVE DEHALOGENATION OF POLYBROMINATED AND POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS
 BY ANAEROBIC MICROORGANISMS FROM SEDIMENT
 AU MORRIS, PAMELA JO [PH.D.]
 CS MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY (0128)
 SO Dissertation Abstracts International, (1992) Vol. 53, No. 7B, p. 3296.
 Order No.: AAR9233920. 119 pages.
 DT Dissertation
 FS DAI
 LA English
 ED Entered STN: 19921230
 Last Updated on STN: 19921230

=> d 13 2 ab

L3 ANSWER 2 OF 9 USPATFULL on STN
 AB The present invention discloses the formulation and use of an advanced
 organic solid-media chemical composition designed and intended to
 enhance the removal of a broad range of contaminants in the environment
 by provided an improved means of promoting the anaerobic,
 biologically mediated degradation, transformation, and/or
 detoxification of the contaminants which may be present in solid and
 liquid wastes, soils, sediments, and water bodies. The invention
 provides for improved means of (i) promoting the solid-phase extraction
 and absorption of recalcitrant contaminants from contaminated media,
 (ii) creating, enhancing, and maintaining anaerobic conditions
 (i.e., negative Eh values), (iii) providing a source of carbonaceous
 co-substrates, anaerobic electron acceptors
 , and nutrient to promote the growth of contaminant-degrading

microorganisms, and (iv) providing sources of inoculum of naturally occurring microorganisms which act to promote the biodegradation of contaminants.

=> d 13 2 kwic

L3 ANSWER 2 OF 9 USPATFULL on STN

AB . . . enhance the removal of a broad range of contaminants in the environment by provided an improved means of promoting the anaerobic, biologically mediated degradation, transformation, and/or detoxification of the contaminants which may be present in solid and liquid wastes, soils, sediments, and water bodies. . . means of (i) promoting the solid-phase extraction and absorption of recalcitrant contaminants from contaminated media, (ii) creating, enhancing, and maintaining anaerobic conditions (i.e., negative Eh values), (iii) providing a source of carbonaceous co-substrates, anaerobic electron acceptors , and nutrient to promote the growth of contaminant-degrading microorganisms, and (iv) providing sources of inoculum of naturally occurring microorganisms which act to promote the biodegradation of contaminants.

SUMM . . . the formulation and use of an advanced solid-media chemical composition designed and intended to enhance the removal of petroleum hydrocarbons, halogenated organic contaminants and the oxidized forms of inorganic contaminants from industrial wastes, soils, sediments, sludges, ground waters, surface waters, and the like. In particular, this invention provides an improved means of promoting the anaerobic, biologically mediated degradation, transformation, and/or detoxification of a broad range of organic contaminants in the environment, including, but not limited to, petroleum products. . . polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs); organochlorine pesticides such as DDT and toxaphene; arsenic and/or arsenate-based pesticides; polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs); dioxins; and halogenated organic solvents such as perchloroethylene, trichloroethylene, trichloroethane, and freon. Either alone or in combination with other liquid and solid-chemical compositions, . . . contaminants from contaminated media, which thereby enhances the bioavailability and biogeochemical reactivity of such contaminants, (ii) creating, enhancing and maintaining anaerobic conditions which promote biologically mediated denitrification, manganese-reduction and iron-reduction processes; (iii) promoting reducing conditions favorable to the biologically mediated dehalogenation, transformation and/or detoxification of halogenated contaminants by naturally occurring microorganisms; (iv) providing a source of complex carbonaceous co-substrates, anaerobic electron acceptors, and nutrients to promote the growth of these contaminant-degrading microorganisms, and (v) providing sources of inoculum of different types of naturally occurring microorganisms which act to directly undertake or. . .

SUMM . . . of industrial activities over the last two centuries. Common environmental contaminants include several different types and forms of petroleum hydrocarbons, halogenated organic compounds including solvents (e.g., tetra- and trichloroethene, methylene chloride), pesticides (e.g., DDT and toxaphene), polychlorinated biphenyls (i.e., PCBs), and. . . inorganic contaminants such as cyanides. The available toxicological data indicates that many of these contaminants, (in particular many of the halogenated organic compounds), are either carcinogenic or potentially carcinogenic to both man and animals. In addition, the available environmental and ecological. . .

SUMM . . . bioremediation technology indicate that the most technically

feasible and commercially successful bioremediation technologies are those which utilize indigenous or "native" contaminant-degrading bacteria (CDB), fungi and other microorganisms which are naturally present in the contaminated media. The presence of CDB in many. . . literature. There is an extensive body of prior art literature and patents concerning various means of using both aerobic and anaerobic CDB (as well as engineered or cultured bacteria) to biodegrade organic contaminants in water, soil and industrial wastes. For example, it has been reported that native *Alcaligenes* spp., *Pseudomonas* spp., and *Enterobacter* spp. can degrade a number of pesticides and polychlorinated biphenyls (Nadeau et al., 1994, Applied and Environmental Microbiology; Aislabie et al., 1997, New. . . the scientific and engineering communities. Recent trends in the art and literature acknowledge a growing understanding of the use of anaerobic biological processes in the treatment of many different types of contaminants that are otherwise recalcitrant under aerobic conditions. In particular, trends in the art reflect a growing understanding of the need and importance of achieving and maintaining anaerobic conditions and other factors which favor the biologically mediated reduction, biodegradation, transformation and/or detoxification of recalcitrant organic and inorganic contaminants. . . . The current understanding reflected by the art is that the recalcitrant nature of many halogenated organic contaminants, polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), other heavy (i.e., high-molecular weight) hydrocarbons, and the like is related to the hydrophobic. . . .

SUMM

SUMM

. . . chlorinated aromatic compounds. The method disclosed by Gray et al. also describes the use of cyclical and/or alternating aerobic and anaerobic treatment steps. Gray et al. does not discuss or disclose the art of using the plant material to increase the bioavailability or biogeochemical reactivity of the contaminants or the use of these plant materials to help create or control anaerobic conditions. Gray et al. disclose means by which moist air is moved through the compost and chemical reducing agents, such as sulphite and acetate, are added to maintain anaerobic conditions. Unlike the present invention, Gray et al. does not teach or disclose the importance of legume-related or plant-fiber degrading organisms to bioremediation processes which involve the addition of plant-material or means or methods of enhancing the growth and activity of such organisms to optimize the degradation of contaminants in association with plant material. Gray et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 5,902,744) does not disclose the compositions or. . . .

SUMM

. . . investigated the use of "ground alfalfa" or "alfalfa volatiles" obtained by the distillation of an alfalfa-water slurry to enhance the anaerobic degradation of DDT from soil. Parr and Smith (Soil Science, 1976) teach a similar method for the degradation of toxaphene. The results of each of these prior studies indicated that the processes of pesticide dechlorination were both biological and anaerobic in nature. These investigators hypothesized that the addition of the plant material provided energy which in turn increased the rates. . . .

SUMM

. . . Nos. 5,411,664 and 5,618,427 to Seech et al. (W. R. Grace) disclose practically identical methods for the respective biodegradation of halogenated aromatic compounds (U.S. Pat. No. 5,411,664) and nitroaromatic compounds (U.S. Pat. No. 5,618,427). Both patents disclose the use of both. . . the contaminated media. These patents discuss adding these amendments to soil, water or sediments and subsequently incubating these media under anaerobic conditions conducive to the growth of the indigenous contaminant-degrading microorganisms. Like Dickerson (U.S. Pat. No. 5,609,667), the patents to Seech et al. disclose that the fibrous nature of the. . . the extent of contaminant removal from the environmental media. Seech et al. do not disclose the importance of legume-related or fiber-degrading

microorganisms to bioremediation processes which involve the addition of fibrous plant materials or means or methods of enhancing the growth and activity of such organisms to optimize the degradation of contaminants which become incorporated into the plant materials. Unlike the present invention, Seech et al. also disclose the use. . . .

SUMM . . . provided novel and improved solid-chemical compositions and associated methods and means for the use of these compositions to promote the anaerobic, biologically mediated, degradation, transformation, and/or detoxification of organic contaminants, and potentially certain inorganic contaminants as well, which may be present in solid and liquid wastes, soils, sediments, and water bodies. The principles of this invention provide for the relatively rapid and cost-effective anaerobic, biologically mediated decontamination of such contaminants which are converted into non-hazardous mineral forms and/or less hazardous by-products.

SUMM . . . biogeochemical reactivity of the contaminants via the absorption and/or solid-phase extraction of contaminants from environmental media; (2) create and maintain anaerobic if not anoxic conditions by facilitating the biologically mediated removal of the available oxygen from the media; (3) create and . . . maintain reducing conditions (i.e., negative Eh values) and near neutral to slightly acidic pH conditions ($6 \leq \text{pH} \leq 8$) which favor anaerobic, biologically mediated chemical-reduction reactions, e.g., the reductive dehalogenation of halogenated organic contaminants; and (4) provide means for maintaining conditions (1)-(3) for sufficiently long periods of time to enable the biologically mediated degradation, transformation, and/or detoxification reactions to proceed to the extent that the concentrations and/or toxicity of the contaminants are reduced to. . . .

SUMM The discoveries disclosed herein indicate and/or strongly suggest that such contaminants can be effectively degraded, transformed, and/or detoxified by indigenous, contaminant-degrading bacteria when the solid-chemical compositions disclosed herein are applied to the contaminated media and the media are subsequently maintained under conditions favorable to the anaerobic microorganisms and the biogeochemical reactions mediated by these organisms, i.e., the media are kept moist or nearly saturated with water. . . . of indigenous bacterial populations which include both legume-related microorganisms such as *Rhizobium* spp. and *Bradyrhizobium* spp. and the like and fiber-degrading (i.e., lignin- and cellulose-degrading) bacteria such as *Fibrobacter* spp. and the like. For purposes of explanation and not limitation, it is believed that the aforementioned legume-related and fiber-degrading microorganisms greatly enhance the anaerobic biodegradation, transformation, and/or detoxification of recalcitrant contaminants either directly and/or by breaking down the cellulose-containing materials which the contaminants have. . . .

DETD . . . the bioremediation of wastes and environmental media contaminated with organic contaminants such as petroleum hydrocarbons (e.g., gasoline, oils, and PAHs); halogenated solvents such as tetrachloroethene, trichloroethene, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, freon, and the like; and other recalcitrant halogenated organic compounds such as DDT, toxaphene, PCBs, dioxins, and the like. In addition, the compositions disclosed herein are believed to. . . .

DETD . . . of the disclosed solid-chemical compositions and methods provide for a combination of means, mechanisms, processes, and factors which enhance the anaerobic biodegradation, transformation, and/or detoxification of recalcitrant environmental contaminants including:

- (1) the plant-derived components in the disclosed solid-chemical compositions promote anaerobic and reducing conditions and the physical and

biogeochemical extraction of the hydrophobic substances from the contaminated media and into the. . . of the plant fibers, thereby greatly increasing the bioavailability and biogeochemical reactivity of the contaminants to a broad spectrum of contaminant-degrading microorganisms;

- (2) The solid-chemical compositions disclosed herein provide a combined source of organic inoculum and substrates for soil, legume-related and fiber-degrading microorganisms such as *Pseudomonas* spp., *Rhizobium* spp., *Bradyrhizobium* spp., *Fibrobacter* spp., *Clostridium* spp. and the like. For purposes of explanation and not limitation, it is believed that the legume-related and fiber-degrading microorganisms greatly enhance the anaerobic biodegradation, transformation, and/or detoxification of recalcitrant contaminants either directly and/or by breaking down the plant-fiber materials which in turn make the contaminants which have become adhered to and/or impregnated therein available to a broad spectrum of anaerobic microorganisms. This latter advantage of the present invention represents a major and extremely important advancement in the art. Hence, the solid-chemical compositions disclosed herein provide unique advantages which greatly enhance the speed and effectiveness of the anaerobic, biologically mediated biodegradation, transformation and/or detoxification of recalcitrant contaminants.
- (3) The organic materials derived from nitrogen-fixing plants included in the solid-chemical compositions disclosed herein provide a combination of carbonaceous co-substrates, nitrogen-based electron acceptors such as nitrates and nitrites, complex nutrient forms of nitrogen such as amines, proteins and enzymes, and complex nutrient forms of phosphorus such as phospholipids and fatty acids for anaerobic soil, legume-related and fiber-degrading microorganisms as well as for other anaerobic microorganisms capable of denitrification processes. Hence, the use of these nitrogen-fixing and/or leguminous plant materials as disclosed in the present invention provides for ideal growth conditions of said microorganisms. In addition, the nitrogenous electron acceptors and nutrients provided by these materials provide a means by which to promote the anaerobic biodegradation of the other organic components of the disclosed chemical compositions, as well as the contaminants incorporated therein, by organisms capable of denitrification, metal-reduction and other anaerobic respiration processes.
- (4) In addition to the foregoing, and for purposes of explanation and not limitation, the biogeochemically produced (i.e., 'biogenic'). . .
- DETD Based on the foregoing and in accordance with the present invention, there are provided means for the enhanced anaerobic microbial degradation, transformation and/or detoxification of recalcitrant organic and inorganic chemical contaminants in wastes, soils, and sediments, and comprising the formulation, processing. . .
- DETD . . . group comprised of sodium nitrate, sodium-potassium nitrate, potassium nitrate and ferric nitrate. Inorganic component (c) provides both a source of electron acceptors for denitrifying bacteria and other anaerobic microorganisms capable of denitrification and an ammonium-free source of nitrates as the sole inorganic. . .
- DETD . . . to 5% of the total composition by weight and is selected from one or more of the group comprising citric acid, humic acid, fulvic acid, sodium citrate and EDTA. Component (e) of the disclosed composition provides a source of both chelating agents and acidifying agents which help promote anaerobic, biologically mediated metal-reduction processes and other biogeochemical processes which are catalyzed by metals. In the preferred embodiment of the present invention, oitic acid is used as some or all of component (e) given that it is not only an effective chelator and pH-reducing (i.e., acidifying) agent, but it is a weak organic

acid which can help promote microbial processes. The use of humic and/or fulvic acid in component (e) provides similar and complimentary benefits to the use of citric acid.

DETD . . . one or more of the group comprising soil microorganisms (e.g., *Pseudomonas* spp.), legume-related microorganisms (e.g., *Rhizobium* spp., *Bradyrhizobium* spp.), plant-fiber degrading (i.e., lignin- and cellulose-degrading) microorganisms (e.g., *Fibrobacter* spp., *Clostridium* spp., and various species of fungi) and metal-reducing microorganisms (e.g., *Geobacter* spp.). In the preferred embodiment of the present invention, particular emphasis is placed on the use of inoculum for plant-fiber degrading microorganisms such as the anaerobic bacteria *Fibrobacter* spp., *Clostridium* spp., and the like and/or plant-fiber degrading species of fungi. A further distinction of the preferred embodiment of the present invention would include the use of "biogenic". . . the novel research associated with the present invention suggests that in addition to providing a source of electrons and ferric-iron electron acceptors for metal-reducing bacteria, such biogeochemically produced ferric oxyhydroxides also serve as inoculum for metal-reducing and oxidizing bacteria such as *Geobacter*. . .

DETD . . . absorb and adsorb hydrophobic organic contaminants from contaminated media. In addition, the chemical composition provides sources of carbonaceous co-substrates, organic electron donors, organic and inorganic electron acceptors, organic and inorganic forms of nutrient nitrogen and phosphorus, and chelating and/or acidifying agents. In addition, the plant materials included. . . as both a substrate and inoculum for legume-related bacteria such as *Rhizobium* spp., *Bradyrhizobium* spp., and the like, and plant-fiber degrading microorganisms such as *Fibrobacter* spp., *Clostridium* spp., plant-degrading fungi, and the like. Hence, after the contaminants are absorbed within the plant material, they subsequently become "bioavailable" to a broad spectrum of anaerobic microorganisms via the activity of such microorganisms. It is further believed the complex enzymatic capabilities of the aforementioned fiber-degrading microorganisms may enable these microorganisms to either degrade the contaminants directly, e.g., through the use of cellulases or similar means, or as a co-metabolic function of the degradation of the plant-derived materials included in the chemical composition.

DETD . . . composition, such as the aforementioned leguminous materials, includes the ability of such materials to promote the growth and activity of anaerobic microorganisms which are specifically capable of denitrification-processes which utilize the nitrogenous electron acceptors and nutrients present in these materials. In addition, by providing such nitrogen-fixing plant materials in the amounts of at least 20% of the total composition by weight, these materials provide "excess" amounts of electron acceptors, nutrient forms of nitrogen and phosphorus, proteins, enzymes, and inoculum for plant-fiber degrading microorganisms which promote the biodegradation of the other plant-derived components of the composition as well as the contaminants incorporated therein.. .

DETD . . . the contaminants. The overwintering process also promotes the anaerobic bioremediation of contaminants by increasing the bioavailability of the legume-related co-substrates, electron donors and acceptors, nutrients and the like to many different types of microorganisms within the soil matrix.

DETD . . . selected from the group comprising nitrates, nitrites, phosphates, surfactants, alcohols, vegetable oils, mineral oils, corn syrup, barley malt extract, molasses, humic acids, fulvic acids and chelating agents. Subsequent additions of water and/or liquid chemical compositions can be applied as needed, and

may be desirable, . . .

DETD A second pilot-scale test of four different approaches to the anaerobic bioremediation of the pesticides DDT and toxaphene was conducted from December 1998 through June 1999 in order to investigate the. . . to conduct additional experiments to investigate the effects of various organic and inorganic chemical compositions and combinations thereof on pesticide degradation.

DETD . . . literature and related research conducted from December 1998 to date has indicated that *Fibrobacter* spp. are known to be plant-fiber degrading (e.g., lignin- and cellulose-degrading) bacteria for which the "conventional wisdom" and prior art have held are most commonly associated with the breakdown of plant fiber in the rumen of cattle and similar environments. Furthermore, the available literature indicate that *Fibrobacter* spp. are anaerobic bacteria which degrade cellulose and lignin using a fermentative-type metabolism. In addition, the subsequent research has indicated that the *Rhizobium* spp. and *Bradyrhizobium* spp. are legume-related bacteria associated with the roots of legumes which are responsible for the anaerobic fixation of elemental nitrogen. Moreover, *Bradyrhizobium* spp. were found to be the specific bacterial symbionts found in association with the roots of *Lespedeza* spp. Hence, these results led to the novel hypothesis disclosed herein that such fiber-degrading bacteria, (and possibly the legume-related bacteria as well), were either directly responsible for the biodegradation of the pesticides and/or carried out processes which greatly increased the bioavailability of the pesticides to other anaerobic, contaminant-degrading microorganisms.

CLM What is claimed is:

. . . to 5%, by weight percent, of said composition wherein said chelating agents are selected from the group consisting of citric acid, humic acid, fulvic acid, sodium citrate, nitrilotriacetic acid (NTA), and ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA).

. . . from the group consisting of nitrates, nitrites, phosphates, surfactants, alcohols, vegetable oils, mineral oils, corn syrup, barley malt extract, molasses, humic acids, fulvic acids and chelating agents.

=> d 13 3 ab

L3 ANSWER 3 OF 9 IFIPAT COPYRIGHT 2008 IFI on STN DUPLICATE 2

AB The present invention discloses the formulation and use of an advanced solid-media chemical composition which includes both plant-derived and inorganic components which is designed and intended to enhance the removal of a broad range of recalcitrant organic and inorganic contaminants in the environment by providing an improved means of promoting the anaerobic, biologically mediated degradation, transformation, and/or detoxification of the contaminants which may be present in solid and liquid wastes, soils, sediments, and water bodies. The invention provides for improved means of (i) promoting the solid-phase extraction, absorption, and adsorption of recalcitrant contaminants from contaminated media, (ii) creating, enhancing, and maintaining anaerobic and highly reducing conditions (i.e., negative Eh values); (iii) providing sources of carbonaceous co-substrates, inorganic, and organic anaerobic electron acceptors, and organic and inorganic nutrients to promote the growth of contaminant-degrading microorganisms, and (iv) providing sources of inoculum of naturally occurring microorganisms which act to promote the biodegradation of contaminants.

Additional forms, means, and methods for the production and use of the disclosed solidchemical composition are also provided to provide additional advantages and to enhance other advantages provided by the composition and/or the components thereof.

=> d 13 4 ab

L3 ANSWER 4 OF 9 USPATFULL on STN

AB A solid-chemical composition which provides for extraction and absorption of hydrophobic chemical contaminants and further promotes biodegradation of contaminants is provided. The composition comprises one or more plant fiber-containing materials selected from Leguminosae and Phaeophyta in an amount of 20% to 97% by weight percent of the composition, one or more plant fiber-containing materials selected from Gossypium and Cannabaceae in an amount of 3% to 80% by weight percent of the composition, and one or more enzymes in an amount of 0.0001% to 3% by weight of the composition. Further, additionally a source of microorganisms capable of producing the enzymes may be contained in the composition. Also disclosed is a method for the bioremediation of the contaminants in environmental media wherein the solid-chemical composition is applied to the environmental media in an amount of about 0.1 gram to 1000 grams of the composition per kilogram of the environmental media.

=> d 13 5 ab

L3 ANSWER 5 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 3

AB The present invention discloses the formulation and use of an advanced inorg. solid-media chemical composition designed and intended to enhance the removal of a broad range of contaminants in the environment by provided an improved means of promoting the anaerobic, biol. mediated degradation, transformation, and/or detoxification of the contaminants which may be present in industrial and/or hazardous liquid and solid wastes, and contaminated environmental media such as soils, sediments, groundwaters and surface water bodies. The disclosed inorg. chemical composition of the present invention provides improved means of: (1) promoting and enhancing the biogeochem. reactivity of recalcitrant contaminants in contaminated media; (2) creating, enhancing, and maintaining anaerobic and strongly reducing conditions (i.e., highly neg. Eh values); (3) providing a source of inorg. electron acceptors, nutrients, surfactants, and chelating and/or acidifying agents to promote the growth of anaerobic contaminant-degrading microorganisms; and (4) providing sources of inoculum of naturally occurring microorganisms which act to promote the biodegrdn. of contaminants. The solid-chemical composition of the present invention provides multiple inorg. sources of electrons, electron acceptors, substrates, nutrients, and inoculum for anaerobic, metal-reducing bacteria such as Geobacter spp., Geovibrio spp., Pelobacter spp., Shewanella spp., Pseudomonas spp., Achromobacter spp., Aeromonas spp., Bacillus spp., Enterobacter spp., Desulfuromonas spp., Desulfovibrio spp., Micrococcus spp., and other microorganisms capable of iron reduction, manganese reduction, and the reduction of other metals. The principles of this invention provide for the relatively rapid and cost-effective anaerobic, biol. mediated decontamination of halogenated solvents; other recalcitrant halogenated organic compds. such as DDT, toxaphene, PCBs, dioxins, and the like; arsenic-based pesticides; and recalcitrant inorg. contaminants such as cyanides, hexavalent chromium, the oxidized forms of other toxic transition metals, and the like.

=> d 13 6 ab

L3 ANSWER 6 OF 9 USPATFULL on STN

DUPLICATE 4

AB The present invention discloses the formulations, forms and functions of advanced solid-chemical compositions which provide balanced, sustained-release sources of soluble and insoluble organic substrates and complex inorganic phosphates, as well as other beneficial agents, which when used as intended, provides for relatively simple and inexpensive means of enhancing the anaerobic bioremediation and dehalogenation of halogenated organic contaminants, such as trichloroethene (TCE), as well as the biologically mediated chemical reduction of oxidized forms of certain inorganic contaminants, such as chromium (VI), uranium (VI), and arsenate-based pesticides. Preferred embodiments of the disclosed solid-chemical compositions include the incorporation of a broad and balanced suite of soluble organic substrates including soluble sugars, molasses and milk; soluble organic salts; and soluble organic polymers. The solid-chemical compositions and the preferred forms thereof provide a simple and cost-effective means for supplying other beneficial amendments and agents to enhance the breakdown of environmental contaminants including organic and inorganic sources of nitrogen; simple inorganic phosphates; chelating agents; disintegrants; fillers, binders and pH buffers; lubricants and glidants; plant-material and organic-polymer degrading enzymes; and inoculum for different types of microorganisms, including microorganisms which produce the aforementioned plant-material and organic-polymer degrading enzymes. The disclosed solid-chemical compositions provide improved means of creating and maintaining anaerobic and reducing conditions which favor the biologically mediated chemical reduction and anaerobic biodegradation, transformation, and/or detoxification of recalcitrant contaminants present in solid and liquid wastes, waste waters, soils, sediments, ground-waters, surface-water bodies and other environmental media. The solid-chemical compositions are preferably produced and applied in the forms of granules, briquettes, pellets, tablets, and capsules, and the like.

=> d 13 7 ab

L3 ANSWER 7 OF 9 USPATFULL on STN

AB The present invention discloses the formulation and use of an advanced solid-media chemical composition which includes both plant-derived and inorganic components which is designed and intended to enhance the removal of a broad range of recalcitrant organic and inorganic contaminants in the environment by provided an improved means of promoting the anaerobic, biologically mediated degradation, transformation, and/or detoxification of the contaminants which may be present in solid and liquid wastes, soils, sediments, and water bodies. The invention provides for improved means of (i) promoting the solid-phase extraction, absorption and adsorption of recalcitrant contaminants from contaminated media, (ii) creating, enhancing, and maintaining anaerobic and highly reducing conditions (i.e., negative Eh values), (iii) providing a sources of carbonaceous co-substrates, inorganic and organic anaerobic electron acceptors, and organic and inorganic nutrients to promote the growth of contaminant-degrading microorganisms, and (iv) providing sources of inoculum of naturally occurring microorganisms which act to promote the biodegradation of contaminants. Additional forms, means and methods for the production and use of the disclosed solid-chemical composition are also provided to provide additional advantages and to enhance other advantages provided by the composition and/or the components thereof.

=> d 13 8 ab

L3 ANSWER 8 OF 9 USPATFULL on \$TN

AB The present invention discloses the formulation and use of advanced solid-media chemical compositions in the preferred forms of pellets, tablets, capsules, or other similar forms which are designed and intended to enhance the removal of a broad range of recalcitrant organic and inorganic contaminants from a variety of difficult-to-treat environments, in particular, sediments beneath water bodies, by providing an improved means of promoting the anaerobic, biologically mediated degradation, transformation, and/or detoxification of the contaminants. Specific properties of the pellet, tablets, capsules, or other similar forms of the compositions are disclosed which enable the variation in the settling velocity of the compositions and hence the depth to which the compositions will penetrate the underlying contaminated sediments. The compositions comprise carbonaceous co-substrates, inorganic and organic anaerobic electron acceptors, organic and inorganic nutrients to promote the growth of contaminant-degrading microorganisms, and inoculum of naturally occurring microorganisms which act to promote the biodegradation of contaminants.

=> d 13 9 ab

L3 ANSWER 9 OF 9 DISSABS COPYRIGHT (C) 2008 ProQuest Information and Learning Company; All Rights Reserved on \$TN

AB Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and polybrominated biphenyls (PBBs) are stable industrial chemicals that consist of complex mixtures considered to be highly recalcitrant to biological degradation in the environment. Reductive dehalogenation (when a halogen on the biphenyl molecule is replaced by a hydrogen) is the only known biodegradation process for the more highly halogenated PCB and PBB mixtures. Studies were undertaken to: (1) examine in situ reductive debromination in sediments of the Pine River Reservoir, (2) compare the ability of microorganisms from PCB-contaminated and PBB-contaminated sediments to debrominate the commercial PBB mixture, Firemaster, (3) examine factors which might enhance reductive dehalogenation in sediments, (4) evaluate the role of sediment for dechlorinating microorganisms. Sediments in the heavily contaminated region of the Pine River have undergone little or no debromination. Anaerobic microorganisms previously shown to dechlorinate PCB mixtures were unable to dechlorinate Aroclor 1242 in the presence of Pine River sediments located close to the PBB manufacturing site. Microorganisms downstream of the heaviest contamination were able to debrominate Firemaster. Microorganisms from the Pine River (contaminated with Firemaster), Hudson River (contaminated with Aroclor 1242) and Silver Lake (contaminated with Aroclor 1260), removed 32%, 12%, and 3% of the meta plus para bromines, respectively, after 32 weeks. The Pine River inoculum removed an average of 1.25 bromines from the biphenyl molecule. When Firemaster was incubated with Hudson River microorganisms (repeatedly transferred with pyruvate and Aroclor 1242), 17% of the meta and para bromines were removed after 16 weeks, and additional debromination products, 2-bromobiphenyl and biphenyl, were detected. This suggests ortho debromination, since all components of Firemaster have at least one ortho-substituted bromine. A PCB enrichment culture (with activity over nine transfers) was established using pyruvate as an electron donor and Aroclor 1242 as the electron acceptor. Three Michigan surface soils, Pine River sediments (downstream of the heavily contaminated region), and ashed sediment (with 20% ruminal fluid medium or humic acid) supported

reductive dechlorination of Aroclor 1242 by Hudson River microorganisms.

=> s l3 and nitr?

L4 8 L3 AND NITR?

=> d l4 1-8

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

AN 2002:609922 CAPLUS

DN 137:158474

TI Advanced inorganic solid-chemical composition and methods for anaerobic bioremediation

IN Hince, Eric Christian

PA Geovation Technologies, Inc., USA

SO U.S., 13 pp.

CODEN: USXXAM

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 6432693	B1	20020813	US 1999-439698	19991115
PRAI	US 1999-439698		19991115		

RE.CNT 22 THERE ARE 22 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 2 OF 8 IFIPAT COPYRIGHT 2008 IFI on STN

AN 11217300 IFIPAT;IFIUDB;IFICDB

TI ANAEROBIC BIOLOGICAL DEGRADATION OF HYDROCARBONS

IN Ballerstedt Hendrik (NL); Gerritse Jan (NL); Langenhoff Alette Anna Maria (NL); Rijnaarts Hubertus Henricus Martinus (NL)

PA Unassigned Or Assigned To Individual (68000)

PPA Nederlandse Organisatie Voor Toegepast Natuurwetenschappelijk Onderzoek Tno NL (Probable)

PI US 2006166348 A1 20060727

AI US 2003-527409 20030912

WO 2003-NL632 20030912

20051227 PCT 371 date

20051227 PCT 102(e) date

PRAI NL 2002-1021458 20020913

FI US 2006166348 20060727

DT Utility; Patent Application - First Publication

FS CHEMICAL

APPLICATION

ED Entered STN: 27 Jul 2006

Last Updated on STN: 27 Jul 2006

CLMN 10

L4 ANSWER 3 OF 8 IFIPAT COPYRIGHT 2008 IFI on STN

AN 04027638 IFIPAT;IFIUDB;IFICDB

TI MICROBIAL ENZYME-ENHANCED ORGANIC-INORGANIC SOLID-CHEMICAL COMPOSITION AND METHODS FOR ANAEROBIC BIOREMEDIATION; PROVIDES RAPID AND COST-EFFECTIVE ANAEROBIC BIOREMEDIATION OF HALOGENATED SOLVENTS

IN Hince Eric Christian

PA Geovation Technologies Inc (61973)

PI US 6699707 B1 20040302 (CITED IN 001 LATER PATENTS)

AI US 2000-690395 20001017

RLI US 1999-441484 19990916 CONTINUATION-IN-PART 6423531

FI US 6699707 20040302

US 6423531

DT Utility; Granted Patent - Utility, no Pre-Grant Publication

FS CHEMICAL
GRANTED
OS CA 140:176343
ED Entered STN: 11 Mar 2004
Last Updated on STN: 4 Oct 2004

CLMN 27

GI 3 Drawing Sheet(s), 3 Figure(s).

FIG. 1 illustrates the effectiveness of several different embodiments of the disclosed chemical composition of the present invention with respect to control of redox conditions (Eh).

FIG. 2 shows the effect of several different embodiments of the disclosed chemical composition of the present invention on DDT biodegradation rates.

FIG. 3 shows the effect of several different embodiments of the disclosed chemical composition on toxaphene biodegradation rates.

L4 ANSWER 4 OF 8 USPATFULL on STN

AN 2005:295238 USPATFULL

TI Plant-fiber containing composition for anaerobic bioremediation

IN Hince, Eric Christian, Campbell Hall, NY, UNITED STATES

Singer, Jennifer Ann, Goshen, NY, UNITED STATES

PA Geovation Technologies, Inc., Florida, NY, UNITED STATES (U.S. corporation)

PI US 6967099 B1 20051122

AI US 1999-440340 19991115 (9)

DT Utility

FS GRANTED

LN.CNT 1222

INCL INCLM: 435/262.500

INCLS: 435/243.000; 435/264.000

NCL NCLM: 435/262.500

NCLS: 435/243.000; 435/264.000

IC [7]

ICM B09B003-00

ICS C12N001-00; D06M016-00

IPCI B09B0003-00 [ICM,7]; C12N0001-00 [ICS,7]; D06M0016-00 [ICS,7]

IPCR B09C0001-10 [I,C*]; B09C0001-10 [I,A]; C02F0001-68 [N,C*];

C02F0001-68 [N,A]; C02F0003-34 [I,C*]; C02F0003-34 [I,A];

C12N0001-20 [I,C*]; C12N0001-20 [I,A]; C12N0011-00 [I,C*];

C12N0011-12 [I,A]; C12P0001-04 [I,C*]; C12P0001-04 [I,A]

EXF 435/262.5; 435/822; 435/243; 435/264; 424/93.1; 424/94.1

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L4 ANSWER 5 OF 8 USPATFULL on STN

AN 2003:240326 USPATFULL

TI Solid-chemical composition for biodegradation comprising plant fiber-containing material and enzymes

IN Hince, Eric Christian, Campbell Hall, NY, United States

PA Geovation Technologies, Inc., Florida, NY, United States (U.S. corporation)

PI US 6617150 B1 20030909

AI US 2000-690419 20001017 (9)

RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-440340, filed on 15 Nov 1999

DT Utility

FS GRANTED

LN.CNT 1173

INCL INCLM: 435/262.500

INCLS: 435/183.000; 435/252.100; 435/822.000

NCL NCLM: 435/262.500

NCLS: 435/183.000; 435/252.100; 435/822.000

IC [7]

ICM C12N001-09

ICS C12N001-20; B09B003-00
 IPCI C12N0001-09 [ICM,7]; C12N0001-20 [ICS,7]; B09B0003-00 [ICS,7]
 IPCR B09C0001-10 [I,C*]; B09C0001-10 [I,A]; C02F0001-68 [N,C*];
 C02F0001-68 [N,A]; C02F0003-34 [I,C*]; C02F0003-34 [I,A];
 C12N0001-20 [I,C*]; C12N0001-20 [I,A]; C12N0011-00 [I,C*];
 C12N0011-12 [I,A]; C12F0001-04 [I,C*]; C12F0001-04 [I,A]
 EXF 435/262.5; 435/183; 435/252.1; 435/822; 424/93.1
 CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L4 ANSWER 6 OF 8 USPATFULL on STN
 AN 2002:181553 USPATFULL
 TI Advanced organic-inorganic solid-chemical composition and methods for
 anaerobic bioremediation
 IN Hince, Eric Christian, Campbell Hall, NY, United States
 Singer, Jennifer Ann, Goshen, NY, United States
 PA Geovation Technologies, Inc., Florida, NY, United States (U.S.
 corporation)
 PI US 6423531 B1 20020723
 AI US 1999-441484 19991117 (9)
 DT Utility
 FS GRANTED
 LN.CNT 1510
 INCL INCLM: 435/262.000
 INCLS: 435/262.500; 423/DIG.017; 588/249.000; 588/901.000; 210/610.000;
 210/611.000
 NCL NCLM: 435/262.000
 NCLS: 210/610.000; 210/611.000; 423/DIG.017; 435/262.500; 588/249.000;
 588/901.000
 IC [7]
 ICM B09B003-00
 IPCI B09B0003-00 [ICM,7]
 IPCR B09C0001-00 [I,C*]; B09C0001-08 [I,A]; B09C0001-10 [I,C*];
 B09C0001-10 [I,A]
 EXF 435/262; 435/262.5; 423/DIG.17; 588/249; 588/901; 071/6; 210/610;
 210/611
 CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L4 ANSWER 7 OF 8 USPATFULL on STN
 AN 2002:171948 USPATFULL
 TI SLOW-RELEASE SOLID-CHEMICAL COMPOSITION AND METHOD FOR ANAEROBIC
 BIOREMEDIATION
 IN Hince, Eric Christian, Campbell Hall, NY, UNITED STATES
 PI US 2002090697 A1 20020711
 US 6620611 B2 20030916
 AI US 2001-755473 A1 20010106 (9)
 DT Utility
 FS APPLICATION
 LN.CNT 1457
 INCL INCLM: 435/187.000
 INCLS: 435/183.000
 NCL NCLM: 435/262.500; 435/187.000
 NCLS: 210/600.000; 210/610.000; 435/176.000; 435/178.000; 435/179.000;
 435/187.000; 435/243.000; 435/252.500; 435/252.700; 435/253.300;
 435/254.220; 435/254.300; 435/183.000
 IC [7]
 ICM C12N009-00
 ICS C12N009-98
 IPCI C12N0009-00 [ICM,7]; C12N0009-98 [ICS,7]
 IPCI-2 B09B0003-00 [ICM,7]; C02F0003-00 [ICS,7]; C12N0009-98 [ICS,7];
 C12N0011-10 [ICS,7]; C12N0011-12 [ICS,7]; C12N0011-00 [ICS,7,C*]
 IPCR B09C0001-00 [I,C*]; B09C0001-00 [I,A]; B09C0001-10 [I,C*];
 B09C0001-10 [I,A]; C02F0003-34 [I,C*]; C02F0003-34 [I,A];

C12N0009-98 [I,C*]; C12N0009-98 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L4 ANSWER 8 OF 8 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2002:136808 USPATFULL
TI Method for the enhanced anaerobic bioremediation of contaminants in
aqueous sediments and other difficult environments
IN Hince, Eric Christian, Campbell Hall, NY, United States
PA Geovation Consultants Inc., Florida, NY, United States (U.S.
corporation)
PI US 6403364 B1 20020611
AI US 2000-493827 20000128 (9)
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
LN.CNT 1160
INCL INCLM: 435/262.500
INCLS: 435/262.000; 210/610.000; 210/747.000
NCL NCLM: 435/262.500
NCLS: 210/610.000; 210/747.000; 435/262.000
IC [7]
ICM C12S013-00
IPCI C12S0013-00 [ICM,7]
IPCR B09C0001-10 [I,C*]; B09C0001-10 [I,A]; C12S0009-00 [I,C*];
C12S0009-00 [I,A]
EXF 435/262; 435/262.5; 435/179; 435/264; 071/8-11; 071/64.11; 210/610;
210/611; 210/747; 252/184; 424/468-470; 502/404; 502/518; 504/117
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> d hist

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 20:49:26 ON 30 MAR 2008)

INDEX 'ADISCTI, ADISINSIGHT, ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, ANTE, AQUALINE,
AQUASCI, BIOENG, BIOSIS, BIOTECHABS, BIOTECHDS, BIOTECHNO, CABA, CAPLUS,
CEABA-VTB, CIN, CONFSCI, CROPB, CROPU, DDFB, DDFU, DGENE, DISSABS, DRUGB,
DRUGMONOG2, DRUG, EMBAL, EMBASE, ...' ENTERED AT 20:49:48 ON 30 MAR 2008
SEA ANAEROBIC(P)DEGRAD? AND HUMIC(P)ACID? AND ELECTRON(P)ACCEPT

0* FILE ADISNEWS
0* FILE ANTE
0* FILE AQUALINE
0* FILE BIOENG
0* FILE BIOTECHABS
0* FILE BIOTECHDS
0* FILE BIOTECHNO
1 FILE CAPLUS
0* FILE CEABA-VTB
0* FILE CIN
1 FILE DISSABS
0* FILE EMBASE
0* FILE FOMAD
0* FILE FOREGE
0* FILE FROSTI
0* FILE FSTA
2 FILE IFIPAT
0* FILE KOSMET
0* FILE NTIS
0* FILE NUTRACEUT
0* FILE PASCAL
0* FILE PHARMAML
8 FILE USPATFULL

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1 FILE USPAT2
0* FILE WATER
1 FILE WPIIDS
1 FILE WPINDEK
L1 QUE ANAEROBIC(P) DEGRAD? AND HUMIC(P) ACID? AND ELECTRON(P) ACC
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FILE 'CAPLUS, DISSABS, IFIPAT, USPATFULL, USPAT2' ENTERED AT 20:52:53 ON
30 MAR 2008

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L2 13 S L1
L3 9 DUP REM L2 (4 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L4 8 S L3 AND NITR?

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ALL L# QUERIES AND ANSWER SETS ARE DELETED AT LOGOFF

LOGOFF? (Y)/N/HOLD:y

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	66.37	69.83

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	-0.80	-0.80

STN INTERNATIONAL LOGOFF AT 21:00:39 ON 30 MAR 2008